

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—THE LIE—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF DAMON AND PHILAS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY OF FLORENTINE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th and 6th sts.—LA PETITE FAVORITE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SCANDINAVIAN—JACK SHEPARD AND HIS FIVE ELEPHANTS.

NEW YORK STALL THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—L'ARMOINE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE CRITIC—A THROAT AND A LIE.

GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORIZON.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st. between 6th and 7th sts.—A WINTER'S TALE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HILL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 525 Broadway.—BRYANT'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st. between 6th and 7th sts.—NEGO MINSTREL.

TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 901 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—COMEDY VOCAL.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 232 street and 4th ave.—Afternoon at 2—GRAND CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 6, 1871.

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OUR BERLIN LETTER, which is published in another column of the HERALD this morning, gives an interesting résumé of the closing remarks of the debate in the German Reichstag on the new constitution.

OCEAN POSTAGE.—Members of the British Parliament are as liable to error as our own Congressmen. On Tuesday last Mr. Seeley informed the House of Commons that the United States government was prepared for a reduction of ocean postage. Postmaster General Croswell says this is altogether a mistake, inasmuch as the rates are now quite as low as the interests of the government will allow.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS are by no means all ill-savored as has been represented. Workmen engaged in repairing the Capitol at Washington say the bad odors usually prevailing in that building were produced by the accumulation of tobacco quids in the registers. Congressmen throw filth enough at each other to contaminate the atmosphere of the whole country; but even those highly favored performances were not accountable for the stinging, health-poisoning smells which pervaded the national Capitol while Congress was in session.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—The House of Commons seems wearied and impatient at the delay in the proceedings of the Joint High Commission and the silence and secrecy surrounding the negotiations. The growing uneasiness found vent yesterday in another interpellation to the Ministry about the progress of the Commission. The general curiosity was, however, gratified to a very moderate extent by Viscount Enfield, who only stated, what is already known from our Washington correspondence, that the Commission had agreed to refer the British claims to a special commission, which may simply mean that the Joint High Commission agreed that they could not agree.

DR. LIVINGSTONE ALIVE BUT DESTITUTE.—We published on Thursday a telegram from Bombay stating that according to the latest advices Dr. Livingstone was at Zanzibar, alive and well, but in a destitute condition. This announcement sounds rather odd, as money and luxuries are things unknown in the wilds of Africa, and any one living among those benighted beings can hardly be supposed to possess anything beyond the most indispensable necessities of life. Be it, however, as it may, we are glad to hear the news that Dr. Livingstone is alive confirmed by the authoritative statement of Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, and hope to hear that the British government has sent aid and the necessary means of transportation to the great African explorer.

The President's Ku Klux Proclamation in a Presidential View—The Opening for the Democracy.

The President, in his proclamation on the act of Congress "to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," says that "it applies to all parts of the United States and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive;" but that "inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities, lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts, through the agency of local laws," &c.; and in the event of their failure to do so, notwithstanding his reluctance to exercise the extraordinary power conferred upon him, he says:—"I will not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the Executive, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws."

The law which the President thus promises to enforce, whenever and wherever he may deem it necessary, empowers him in his discretion to suspend the habeas corpus, to proclaim martial law and to employ the army and navy of the United States. The lawless combinations against which, if necessary, he will exercise these powers are known as the Southern Ku Klux Klans. They are represented as secret political organizations, whose common object is by floggings and hangings, by fire and a general system of terrorism, to put down the Southern blacks, "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers," as a political party, and thereby to turn over the vote of the Southern States to the democratic party in the approaching Presidential election. Whatever may be the facts as to these Ku Klux Klans and their outrages, whether exaggerated or otherwise, we shall not here discuss. Our present purpose is to consider this proclamation of the President and the so-called Ku Klux bill to which it refers in their political aspects in reference to the Presidential succession.

There are two parties in the South, which we may call the administration party and the opposition party. The administration party is mainly composed of the Southern blacks, is mainly directed by Northern political adventurers known as "carpet-baggers," while the comparatively few native Southern whites belonging to it are, by the other side, designated as "scalawags," and according to Webster, a "scalawag" is "an impudent scamp—a scoundrel." The opposition party is almost wholly made up of the Southern whites, from the planters—the dominant, landholding and law-abiding class—to the "poor white trash," as defined by the blacks, including the miserable North Carolina "jar heels," the South Carolina "sandhills," and the Georgia "crackers." In the old slavery times these elements of the "poor white trash" were largely vagrants and pariahs, living among the pine barrens and sand hills by subsistence from the land-owning planters. But under the laws of slavery these pariahs were still so far above the blacks in the social scale that the "sandhills," however much despised by the planter and his slaves, could still afford to lord it at least over the "free nigger." It can be understood, then, how genuine must be the hatred against the negroes by the uncultivated Southern "poor white trash" under the new order of things, which gives the negro equal civil and political rights; and here we get at the materials to a great extent of these Ku Klux Klans.

But the whole body of the Southern white population, of every class, feels more or less the pains and penalties of a revolution which has torn up their cherished social and political institutions by the roots, and which, politically, has made slaves of the masters and masters of the slaves. Granting that it is perfectly natural that the blacks, emancipated and outstripped by the party in power, should en masse join this party, what else could be expected from the whites, under their political misfortunes and disabilities, but a common political cause against the blacks? Take, for example, the State of South Carolina. Here we have a population of three hundred thousand whites and four hundred thousand blacks—the white element possessing all the lands and representing the capital, property, education and intelligence of the State, and the black element steeped in the ignorance, stupidity, wrongs and hates of slavery. Yet this black element now governs South Carolina, and in such a spirit of ignorance and stupid arrogance that it appears to have pushed the disgusted and bewildered whites to the verge of civil war. Under this condition of things can we wonder at the indifference of the white planters to the lawless Ku Klux combinations referred to by General Grant? Trained to a life of aristocratic indolence, is it not consistent with the Carolina planter's training to let things around him take their course when he is powerless to command them?

Here, then, we have these two Southern parties—an administration and an opposition party, a party of whites and a party of blacks—arrayed against each other as the grand result of Southern reconstruction. Here we reach the underlying object of this Ku Klux bill and this Ku Klux proclamation. The object is to maintain or regain the ascendancy of the administration party in the Southern States through the whole power of the government, if necessary, in maintaining the rights of the blacks against wrongs from the whites. All parties concerned are here placed in a false position. In granting negro suffrage, the party in power should have sought at once by all means to conciliate the Southern whites; in having negro suffrage fixed upon them, the Southern planters should have sought at once, and by concerted action, to conciliate the blacks. As it is, what with the bad counsels of reckless "carpet-baggers" to the blacks, and what with the foolish revenges of Southern desperadoes on the other side, the two races in the South have been brought to a condition of political hostility so fearful that a single mistake on the part of the administration in the exercise of its coercive powers may precipitate upon the South a war of races.

How is this most dreadful of all wars to be

avoided, looking to the inevitable excitement of the coming Presidential campaign? It may be avoided by extreme caution and wise discretion on the part of General Grant; by a local enforcement of law, order and the rights of all citizens in the South, and by a union of the Northern and Southern democracy upon General Sherman as their Presidential candidate. They want just such a man as the representative of their future policy in both sections. They want a man whose name of itself, in the North and the South, will dispel the cloud of suspicion and distrust which hangs over the democratic party touching the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and General Sherman is this man. It is manifestly the policy and purpose of General Grant to compel the democracy to face the music upon these amendments. They can do it to the complete satisfaction of the country in the nomination of General Sherman for the next Presidency. His name, as the candidate of the Southern whites, will enable them to gain large reinforcements from the Southern blacks. With "Mr. Sherman," as they called him in Georgia on his "march to the sea," the blacks will feel secure in their civil and political rights, and the distrustful antagonism between them and their late masters will cease, and political harmony between the two races will follow.

In the present aspects of the political divisions between the two races South we have something of the symptoms of that terrible conflict between the old Bourbon aristocracy and the masses of the French people which culminated in the Reign of Terror; and in contemplating a white party and a black party in the South we cannot forget that fearful war of races which in St. Domingo resulted in the bloody extermination of the weaker party. We rely much upon General Grant's discretion in the enforcement of this Ku Klux bill; but we can think of no better or surer device for peace and harmony between the whites and blacks in the South in our coming Presidential contest than the nomination by the democracy of General Sherman as their candidate. We think, in this view, that Governor Hoffman will agree to give way to Sherman; and what say the satchels of Tammany Hall?

Gloomy Prospects for Peace in France.

Our despatches from the seat of war in France do not indicate a speedy re-establishment of peace in that distracted country. The resistance of the Communists is terribly stubborn and the government continues unyielding. Fight after fight occurs, hundreds are daily added to the list of killed and wounded, towns and villages are destroyed, and yet the end appears no nearer than it did a month ago. What is to be the result of all this war and bloodshed? We are at a loss for an answer. We can see no opening whereby order is to be restored from the condition of anarchy that now exists. Poor France! the ordeal through which she is now passing may tend to better matters when peace and its attendant blessings come again, and we hope that such may be the case; but we have our doubts, for she has signally failed to profit by the numerous lessons of a like nature that she has received at other periods. Marshal MacMahon is undoubtedly using every effort to reduce the positions of the insurgents that now form a barrier to his entrance to the city. This has first to be accomplished, and it is proving a difficult piece of work. We think it clearly indicated now that his movement with an entire corps of his army against the western *enclave* was made in expectation of a rising within the city of the friends of the government, which was promised at a certain time, but which failed. Had it been attempted, his large force was to have acted simultaneously with it, and an effort would have been made to gain possession of Paris by means of the assistance from the inside. President Thiers has said that an attempt will be made to effect a compromise, and if it fails the city will then be carried by assault. If this is the case one party or the other will have to recede from the determined stand they have heretofore taken. Either the Commune or the government will have to make concessions. We scarcely believe the former will, desperate as its condition apparently is; and we doubt the expediency of M. Thiers giving in to any of the demands of the Reds. France would not profit by the latter course, for if adopted the red republicans would be led to believe themselves the power of the land, and able to dictate any terms in the future that their leaders might suggest. We think that granting any conditions other than unconditional surrender would only lead to a temporary peace, and be without any permanent benefit to France. In common with all others we can only hope for a speedy conclusion of the present frightful civil war; but we do not wish to see it ended except on such terms as will secure peace in the future, and with ample guarantees that order and quiet will for a long time take the place of anarchy and bloodshed.

EXECUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Yesterday, at Smithfield, N. C., Madison Youngblood, a negro, was executed for the murder of Mills Draughton, a white man. It was the old story, so often told, of rum and gambling. The condemned met his fate with fortitude, in the presence of thirty-six persons who were admitted within the enclosure and numbers outside who managed to obtain positions from which the tragic scene could be viewed.

THE NEW TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Little doubt is entertained that the treaty negotiated by the Joint High Commission provides only for the settlement of the claims of both the United States and Great Britain arising from the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865. The Canadian Fenian raid claims were strongly urged by the British Commissioners, but the American members were inexorable, and the question was finally excluded. Senators Cameron and Morion, members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, closely examined the treaty yesterday, and expressed themselves satisfied with its stipulations, which they consider most favorable to the interests of the United States. The English Commissioners insist that strict silence shall be maintained in regard to the special points adjudicated until after the treaty has been ratified, and consequently the particulars of the negotiations cannot for the present be given to the public.

The Putnam Murder—Public Sentiment on the Case.

It will be seen from the batch of communications which we publish elsewhere this morning, that public sentiment is still very greatly excited regarding the murder on the street car. In a case which so directly affects the interests of every respectable man in the community—and the victim, instead of Mr. Putnam, could have been any one among us without straining the circumstances or the probabilities—it is reasonable that there should be violent excitement and violent suggestions offered by the people, who find themselves daily and nightly in imminent risk of just such outrages and insults as Mr. Putnam and the ladies accompanying him received. Many of our correspondents suggest the vigilance committee; others make very valuable suggestions concerning new regulations on the street cars; others condemn the police, and still others doubt the just decision of our judges.

Vigilance committees are the unhealthy products of wild and barbarous countries, and would never serve their purpose, which, however good, is at best badly served, in a city of such wealth and civilization as New York. Besides, we do not need their aid. We have judges and prosecuting law officers sufficient to bring the people's case to a successful issue against all the legal quibbles and technicalities that may be drummed up by the defence. If Foster is really guilty we feel pretty sure he will be convicted. If he is not no one wishes to have him convicted. But it is an old axiom of law—not the soundest in the world, we believe—that a jury must have no opinion upon the subject brought before them, and the consequence is that conscientious men who are informed upon the particulars of this case, and who consequently must have formed an opinion or shown themselves unusually dull, are debarred from serving upon the jury. A panel of five hundred jurors is directed for Thursday next, and among this number there will be found very few who have not already formed some opinion on the merits of the case.

Therefore, while public sentiment plainly indicates what is demanded for its own safety in this matter, the course of the law, naturally that of a meandering stream, which follows the sinuosities formed by technicalities and quibbles, does not debouch always at the point that public sentiment, with air-line directness, has reached from the first. The law must take its course, and public sentiment, ever so loudly expressed, cannot turn it out of its tortuous channel. The people therefore must be patient. Give even to the criminal the privileges guaranteed him in the statutes, and for the rest depend upon the wisdom and acumen of our public officers, both judiciary and police, for protection.

The Recent Speech of Senator Schurz.

We publish this morning the speech delivered by Senator Schurz, of Missouri, at St. Louis, on the 1st inst. Mr. Schurz holds a peculiar position in our politics. Although a member of the republican party, he has refused to acquiesce in its most important measures, and at the same time he has not gone over to the democrats. Were he simply an insubordinate republican his views would be worth little. Dixon, Doollittle and a score of others who supported President Johnson's policy were quietly brushed aside and ignored. But it so happens that the radicals cannot easily strike the blow that is to send Senator Schurz to his political grave. He has a large following; his influence over the German voters in the West is great, and should he come out squarely in favor of the democracy he is likely to carry to their support so large a proportion of the German votes that radical ascendancy in Illinois, Ohio and other Western States would soon become a thing of the past. Hence his public utterances are of decided importance. In his St. Louis speech he speaks throughout as a member of the republican party, but he does not utter one word in approval of the course pursued by Congress. He desires peace and concord between the two great sections of the Union, and he believes that this is attainable only through universal amnesty. He is opposed to such measures as the Ku Klux bill because they disregard those constitutional limitations which are the safeguards of our rights and liberties, and pave the way for irresponsible personal government. To quote from his own language, Senator Schurz's political programme is as follows:—"Firm and uncompromising maintenance of equal rights as guaranteed by the constitution as it is; amnesty and a policy calculated to restore fraternal feeling; strict fidelity to the essential principles of constitutional government; reform of the civil service; revenue reform and a reduction of taxes." On this platform Senator Schurz stands and it is the platform of a patriot.

Contagious Diseases Raging Abroad—Advice to Our Health Authorities.

A despatch comes from London stating that advices from Buenos Ayres of April 12 bring the appalling intelligence of yellow fever raging there in a fearful manner. The deaths had increased to seven hundred a day. The population of the city of Buenos Ayres is about a hundred and twenty thousand, and seven hundred deaths a day from this dreadful plague would be nearly equal to a mortality of eight thousand a day in New York. We can imagine, then, what fearful ravages it is making. We call upon the health authorities of New York to notice this fact. We have a good deal of trade with Buenos Ayres, and unless great care be taken this frightful disease may be brought here in some of the vessels trading between the two ports. We narrowly escaped the yellow fever scourge last summer. Had it not been for the vigilance and determination of Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer of the port, there is no telling what disasters might have befallen this city. He had to fight then against selfish shipowners, shipmasters and merchants, who endeavored to evade the quarantine laws, as well as against the hostility of personal and political enemies; but he carried his point and saved the city from yellow fever. The public must rely upon him again in the present danger, and, as the summer season comes on, for protection, and no doubt he will do his duty. But the Health Board, Quarantine Commissioners and every official connected with this matter must give Dr. Carnochan all the aid they can to preserve the health of New York.

The Three Parties in France.

During the first days of the National Assembly in Bordeaux it became evident that dissensions would prevail among those who were called together to arrange a peace with the successful Germans. Nothing could be plainer than this. It was thought by many of the leading reds that the time had at length arrived for them to put in force the doctrines they so long cherished. In the event of the newly elected Legislature not listening to the measures they had to propose for the future government of France it was resolved that they should quit the Assembly, repair to Paris, proclaim defiance to the Bordeaux government and raise the flag of the republic in the streets of the capital. The republic, as these men understood it, was the relaxation of all restraint which law and order imposes and which is necessary for good government. The scenes in the Assembly in Bordeaux, in which Victor Hugo, Felix Pyatt and Henri Rochefort played conspicuous parts, were but the shadows of coming events. Day by day it became more and more apparent that nothing short of two distinct and hostile parties would be the inevitable result. And so it afterwards proved. Forsaking the National Assembly the reds returned to Paris, and the red flag of the Commune was shortly afterwards raised. The slums of Montmartre and Belleville supplied the nucleus of the army which was subsequently destined to disturb, distract and delay the progress of reconstruction in France. When the government chosen by the French nation, and of which M. Thiers was the executive head, arrived in Versailles, he found Paris in arms arrayed against the republic. More than this, he felt that a spirit of resistance to the rightful government of the country existed in many of the large cities. Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, Amiens and Havre were impregnated with red republican sentiments. No disturbances of any moment, however, have broken out in these sections. Paris alone stands defiantly opposed to France. It were well, indeed, for the French people had the wild leaders of the Commune failed to awaken the spirit of revolution in the capital. The nation might even now be on the road to a successful and prosperous future. While the republican army and the Communal troops butcher each other outside the walls of the city another party makes its appearance. This new element is known by the name of the Republican League, and its object is to effect a compromise between the republic and the Commune to put an end to the existing strife, and, by a unity of action on the part of all three, to resolve to "uphold towards and against all the republican form of government, and give it as an unshakable basis Communal liberties in their integrity." This is all very fine, but we are of the opinion that the proper way to restore order in France is to strengthen the government at Versailles by every means, and help it to crush the riot which reduces Paris almost to ruin. This is not the time for parties. Support of the government is now the duty of the hour. No matter how wise, praiseworthy or humane may be the intentions of associations such as the Republican League, they are out of place at the present time. There should be no compromise when traitors are up in arms and when the means to put them down is at hand.

The Workmen of Holland and the International Society.

The position taken by the workmen of Utrecht on the spread of the International Society is, to say the least of it, a sign indicative of good sense. This organization, which was ostensibly established for the purpose of bringing into closer communion the workmen of all classes and of all climes, had underneath its sophistry a far deeper and more dangerous object. It intended revolution, and resorted to all means which could advance that aim. Without a regularly organized plan by which revolution might be precipitated on a country, it took every necessary step to prepare itself for any opportunity which might occur. In London as well as in Paris, in Brussels as well as in Madrid, in Berlin as well as in Vienna or St. Petersburg, its members were active, untiring, and secretly organizing the elements which were drawn within the fold of the International. The society grew, its membership increased and the doctrines it advocated were eagerly absorbed by the classes which it was intended to influence. The Utrecht workmen, however, have taken a decided stand in opposition to a participation in its operations. We know of no instance where in the tradespeople have refused so peremptorily to be made dupes of by the designing men who head this extensive and steadily increasing society. The workmen of Utrecht speak plainly and practically in this matter. There is no hedging. They say what they believe and believe what they say. The Society International cannot, they claim, do them any good, and they not only so express themselves but counsel their fellow workmen throughout Holland to do likewise. The history of trades societies in this country is not without incidents to illustrate how politicians have planned to obtain control of them in order to forward their own interests. In nearly every case where politics, whether directly or indirectly, enter into the workmen's movements disastrous results to their associations are sure to result. Possibly the workmen of Utrecht are alive to these facts, and hence their abstaining from a connection with the organization known throughout Europe as the International Society of Workmen.

THE RALEIGH (N. C.) Sentinel gives, with much satisfaction, a translation from an article in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, in which it is stated that the climate of North Carolina is peculiarly adapted to the wants of the French, both as to health and business pursuits—wine-growing in particular. Any part of this country, we are inclined to think, would prove a happy haven to Frenchmen just at this time—at any rate, to those who are peacefully inclined.

A RELIC of the war with Tripoli has recently come to light. An officer of the war steamer Guerriere, at Tripoli, Africa, states that on the 9th of April last the crew of that steamer raised the anchor of the frigate Philadelphia, which has been lying at the bottom of the harbor of Tripoli ever since Decatur burned the ship, in 1804.

The King of the Cannibal Islands.

King Thakambau, of Fiji, is another of the royal visitors whom we may expect upon our shores during the coming summer. He comes, it is reported, to negotiate a sale of his royal domains, the Fiji Islands, to the United States as part indemnity for acts of cannibalism perpetrated by himself and his subjects upon American sailors some years ago. It appears that the entire crews of two American vessels were rationed out among his people on that occasion, and the United States has presented a bill therefor which Thakambau thinks too high, especially for salt provisions. His object in visiting our country is to have the bill cut down and to sell his lands to us in part payment of it and possibly to annul all contracts for supplies at such ruinous rates. A few years ago he sent to the State Department a shark's tooth, an appropriate emblem of Fijian amity and good will, as a preliminary to the present proposed formal treaty; but as our government, then administered by Johnson and Seward, was too busy with its own cannibalism to attend to the matter, it went over into the dusty pigeonholes of the State Department.

King Thakambau seems to have become strangely restless under this incubus of debt. With a conscientiousness only known to barbarians, ignorant of the uses of accommodating tailors and landladies, he has felt a horror of getting his meals or his breeches on credit. He has no satisfaction in taking his Yankees on tick, and he feels no comfort in having his little scores "put down on the slate." He has been somewhat extravagant it is true. His love for our missionaries, especially when baked to a crispy brown, has led him into some excesses of hospitality. It has been his usual custom to have numbers of them and other juicy foreigners always at table with him. But the heavy debt that he has incurred by his genial hospitality has rendered him comparatively poor at present and has proportionately curtailed his sphere of benevolence. He cannot furnish his royal larder in accordance with the dignity of his station when Yankee sparrows are three dollars a pound and other meats range high in proportion. Now he finds that he is "out of the frying pan into the fire." His prandial missionary broils have produced an international broil, and his stewed Jack tars have got him into a stew of another sort.

It remains for the United States to meet this royal debtor in the right kind of spirit. He comprises within himself the mission and duties of an entire High Commission. As he has undoubtedly fed upon subjects of all nations, it may even be that he comprises within himself the actual fleshy material of an entire High Joint English and American Commission. He certainly has the distinguishing quality of the present Commission—that of dining—developed and cultivated within him to a very high degree. It will become necessary, therefore, for the United States government to treat him with all the honors due his station, and in the interests of diplomacy, to dine him according to his tastes and the importance of his mission. He must not be left to the tender mercies of Washington boarding houses. *No pate de foi gras* can compensate him for smothered baby leg; no mystic hash for woman on toast; no oyster *pates* for sailor bits baked nor the traditional turkey leg for missionary ham. He would sigh for home and his own festive board, ere he had been here two weeks on such diet as the boarding houses of Washington would give him, and he would be certain to raise the price for his real estate to an alarming extent, or else refuse to sell out his homestead, kitchen included, at any price. The unappealing pastry of State Department dinners will not stay his hungry edge of appetite. The tempting luxuries of the White House larder will have no soothing effect upon his insatiable maw. There will be only one course to pursue. He must have a diet of human flesh, young and tender, or we will fail in the spirit of generous hospitality that seems to be the soul of diplomacy. Some of the "babies to be adopted" might be secured for his use, and if he brings anything like a full suite with him the contract for his rations will have to be given to some well conducted and well fed foundling asylum. We may thus keep in good odor with one who bids fair to be a very useful and faithful ally—one who has shown a high regard for international amenities in offering to pay a bill we had forgotten, and who is well calculated to teach our quibbling diplomatists of the Joint High Commission the true worth of plain, straightforward negotiation. We shall hail the arrival of the good Thakambau, therefore, as a new and beneficial lesson in the sciences of diplomacy and dining.

Hockey pokey, winkie wang,
Flipperty dapperty, busker bung,
Chingerie winger, wangerie wang,
The King of the Cannibal Islands.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN MIDDLE.—If a political party was ever in an inextricable muddle that party is the republican party in this city and State at this time. Beside the Conkling-Fenton-Morgan imbroglio, there are the Tom Murphy-John Cochrane, Horace Greeley-Frank Smith-Sinclair-Tousey, Tom-Dick-and-Henry-rag-and-bobtail complications, which, united with the growing unpopularity of General Grant, render the entire republican machine in this city and State in a most wretchedly bad working condition. The screws all seem to be loose, the cogwheels jam and jam, the shaft is cracked and the boiler seems to be on the swift road to a high old smash-up all round. Careful and astute politicians seem to be making preparations to stand from under when the grand republican crash comes, which will surely occur when the democrats nominate General Sherman for the Presidency in 1872.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.—We give in another portion of the paper an interesting communication regarding the conduct of the Chinese government and people to foreigners before and since the Tientsin massacre. With a knowledge of the insincerity of the Chinese and their fondness for taking advantage of an opportunity, the question naturally arises, may not the visits and mission of Chinese officials to this country and to Europe have been for other purposes than to make treaties of friendship and commerce? May they not have come for the purpose of learning what our power really is, and to find out what chance China would have if her government saw fit to violate her obligations and